### THURSDAY MORNING, DEC'R 12, 1878. BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to Anderson Intelligencer COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 11. Gov. Hampton was unanimously elected in the Senate, and received all the votes cast in the House except two Radical negroes from Beaufort, on yesterday for the position of United States Senator, subject of very grave discussion before to succeed Patterson on the 4th of next

surgeons amputated Gov. Hampton's friends are hopeful of his recovery. E. B. M.

## FROM COLUMBIA.

OUR EDITORIAL LETTER. Governor Hampton's condition improved so rapidly during the first days of last week that on Wednesday he indicaaccordingly the President and Clerk of the Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Comm tees from the Senate, of which Mesors. Seigling and Witherspoon were chairmen, and of the House, of which Messrs. were appointed respectively to express the sympathy of the Legislature with the Governor in his misfortune, and to inform him of his re-election, in compaant-Governor Simpson and Col. Manning. a pretty and at the same time unpretentious building about two miles from Columbia. The drive was a short one, and into the room where the Governor lay, before the Senate for its consideration. with an expression of intense pain and the members of the party, which was pleasant expression of pleasure at meetover, Judge Willard took a small bible in after the same manner, at the conclu- of the speech : sion of which Governor Hampton said to the committees that he desired them court is of doubtful validity, and was adopted as a compromise between the to express to the General Assembly his deprived him of seeing and counselling l with the representatives of the people during their deliberations for the State's welfare. After having consumed ten or fifteen minutes in the exercises above alluded to, the committees, feering that it would be an unnecessary cause of excitement to the Governor for them to remain longer, withdrew, and in one hour

THE LEGISLATURE has been very diligent in work for the past week, the House having acted on about one hundred and fifteen bills and resolutions, of which about forty have been acted upon favorably and sent to the Senate, while that body has also disposed of a large amount of work, and sent several bills to the House. Among the important measures before the Legislature now is a bill which has passed the House abolishing pay for

were back again.

WITNESSES IN STATE CASES, which will also probably pass the Senate, and thus a large sum of money will be conferring any corresponding benefit on along, in order to get summoned to the rule before the war, and as we are poor now, it is the best policy to return to it. The inconvenience will not be very great, for a man will not have to be be in a lifetime, so the change will save a great deal of money without falling heavily on any individual; and moreover where it is a necessity the citizen should feel willing to attend Court and testify in order to uphold the laws, which are other person,

are three propositions up. The first is to continue the pay at five dollars per dollars, without reference to whether the session is long or short, and the third is them did it knowing that they were sup-Dr. John Wilson's bill, to pay three doilars per day. The vote between the sec-

fixed this time ought to be permanent, fands to invest in State bonds or other Assembly which elected him to his high GEN, GARY AND THE BOND COURT. and therefore the three dollars per day ought to be adopted in our opinion, because it will pay a member's expenses, and, if the session is a long one, he would not lose money by his expenses, while on a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars, if the session should hereafter reach two or three months, as it will in all probability do next time, he would lose badly. A per diem of three doilars is low enough, and is the fairest plan. Therefore we hope it will be adopted.

THE BILLS OF THE BANK of the State will in all probability be a

the session is over, as there is an evident election for Senator was progressing, the a proviso that persons could pay off such indebtedness in Bills of the Bank of the leg, taking it off about six inches below State at par. The last Legislature very the knee. He stood the operation well, wisely passed an act requiring these bills and, though his condition is critical, his to be funded into bonds at fifty cents on Messis. Simonton, Miles, Haskell and others in favor of receiving them, the House struck out the clause, thus showted a willingness to be inaugurated, and ing that the sentiment is against receiving them at a higher rate than was agreed on at the last session. We cannot yet tell what will be done with the question of providing for the retirement of these perplexing bills, as the Ways and Means Committee has not in any Miles and Murray were chairmen, which | way indicated its views of the subject.

THE DIVORCE LAWS of the State have been amended in the House so as to strike out the ground of desertion as a cause for divorce, and also ny with Chief Justice Willard, Lieuten- providing that where a divorce is granted on the other ground, it shall only allow the Governor's private Secretary, repair- the party who procures the divorce the ed to the Governor's residence, which is privilege of marrying again. This change was advocated by Messrs, J. M. Hutson, Miles, Murray, J. J. Hemphill and W. K. Bradley, and opposed by when the party arrived they were met at Messrs. Brown, Blue and R. R. Hempthe door and welcomed by Col. Wade hill. The bill was amended so as not to Hampton, Jr., and immediately invited include cases already begun, and is now THE BOND DEET

suffering on his countenance, though has been occupying considerable atten otherwise appearing stronger and better tion, and the sentiment in favor of rethan we had expected to find him. As pealing the Bond Court is growing much stronger than was expected. The Senabout fifteen in number, approached his ate voted against repealing it by 18 to 14. bed-side he extended his hand, which but that vote was not a test, as side issues was white and weak from suffering, and entered into the decision, and when it as he shook the hand of each gave some comes up again the Senate will certainly and a comes up again the Senate will certainly and a compromise of those debts will go in favor of the repeal. In the House give him a better credit than letting ing them. As soon as the greetings were the discussion has just begun, and the advocates of repeal, who were very few which was lying by the Governor's bed- in the beginning, are gaining by the side and administered to him the oath of time which is given for reflection, and it office as Governor of South Carolina. is now certain that the vote will be very Governor Hampton held his hand upon close. When the repealing resolution the book, and at the conclusion raised it came up, Mr. Haskell moved to strike and gently pressed it to his lips, after out the resolving clause, upon which which he signed the eath in a firm and motion Mr. Murray obtained the floor, legible hand, although lying upon his and spoke in opposition to striking out back and suffering intense pain. Lieu- the resolving clause. The following retenant-Governor Simpson was then sworn port from the Register is a fair synopsis 1st. That the act creating the Bond

advocates of the consolidation act as it appreciation of their expression of sym-stands and those who favored an elimipathy for him, and to say that he regret- nation of fraud from that settlement, ted the serious accident most because it with the implied contract, at least, that should be presented to the court for its adjudication. That this had not been done, for the testimony of Kimpton had been kept from the court when that testimony was the most important of any connected with the case, for he was the Financial Agent of the State who hypothecated the State bonds and had the documentary evidence necessary to fully make out the State's case in the matter of the contested bonds. He exfrom the time they left the Capitol they pressed the belief that Kimpton had been kept out of the hands of the officers of the law in South Carolina by a combination of the bondholders who vish to allow the court which is to decide this case to have all the testimony that ought to be before it for a just determination of the matter. He said that he could not prove this to be the case, but that the conscience and reason of the people of the State would convince them that it is so, and in support of the belief referred to the fact that Kimpton was defended by Chamberlain, his confederate in placing the bonds of this State on the market, and that the reason the Governor of Massachusetts gave for refusing to surrender Kimpton was that he was not wanted for indictment, but to give testimony before this very court, showing that the bondholders had the saved to every County in the State, and car of the Governor of Massachusetts, no doubt there will be an immense and that they desired to prevent the diminution of the trivial criminal cases, dence. He then claimed that the agreewhich cost a great deal of money without ment for a full hearing before the Bond Court had not been complied with, and

porting an infamons government, which did not recognize the rights of the real

the community. Neighborhood quar-rels will not find their way into Court, and the professional witness who always and the professional witness, who always manages to see every fist fight and to brown little about every case that comes a little about every case that comes are considered to the control of the little about every case that comes are considered to the control of the little every case that comes are control of the little every case are control of the little every case are control of the little every control of the little every control of the little every should not be controlled by the argu-Court so that he can make a little money for the bondholders, inasmuch as the out of the State, will not be seen and heard from in our Court Houses any more. It may appear a little hard for the State to compel witnesses to attend Court without paying them, but it was constitution requires that a registration of these bonds should have been made, and persons wishing to invest in them could have informed themselves as to whether have informed themselves as to whether this conditition had been complied with, and when they failed to use this precauion they were not entitled to ask the wery great, for a man will not have to be Legislature to make them a present of a witness ofter, and thousands will never that amount of the people's money, because they did not avail themselves of the safe-guards afforded by the constitu-tion. A man who loses in consequence of investing in unregistered bonds is not entitled to any more consideration for his protection as much as for any either case, if it was a bona fide transacother person.

THE PAY OF MEMBERS
of the Legislature is now before the House, and has occasioned more diversity of opinion than was expected. There holders loaned their money to the State on bonds when they knew that those bonds were issued for the support of a dey, which stands no chance of being thieving government, forced on the peo-adopted. The second is to pay the mem-ple by the military despotism which fol-lowed the war. That the tax-payers had no voice in the issue of those bonds, and that the capitalists who invested in

is less now than before the war, and an therefore we ought to pay it for we gain try by it, but he did not think so. The fact that the honest creditors of the State have agreed to take fifty cents on the dollar is no reason why we should pay those who hold fraudulent claims fifty cents on the dollar also. He favored paying the honest portion of the con-solidation debt, after eliminating the fraud from the settlement, and contended that this was all that either law or March. The election was declared today in joint assembly. It was a splendid,
though deserved, tribute to our Governor.

On yesterday at 12 o'clock, while the

the session is over, as there is an exident tendency on the part of their holders to rush them into the treasury for taxes in every possible way. A bill authorizing person to redeem forfeited lands was introduced in the House, and contained tion of it to be fraudment.

4th. He urged the farmers, who repre-

> not to be swaved from sustaining the interest of their constituents, although they ould hear the most learned and Messrs. Murray, Brown, Aldrich and were right, and many of the learned at Cooks against receiving the bills, and torneys who would urge the payment o the whole debt came here by the influence of bondholders, and having beer their attorneys it is natural that they should feel that their clients are right and their claims just. The people of South Carolina, however, look to their representatives not to be controlled by cloquence v r friendship nor admiration, the people in opposition to unjust claim-ants. He said the Legislature has a ants. He said the Legislature has a double duty to perform in this matter. The people look to it to free them of their unlawful bonds, and the holders of valid bonds have the right to expect that the Legislature will not depreciate their obligations against the State by admitting fraudulent bonds in a large sum upon an equality with theirs. The argument of the bondholders that any inter-ference in this matter will injure the has no credit how and never will have any as long as we owe more money than we can pay. If the consolidation debt was all that the State owed it would not make so much difference, but that is about \$6,000,000 of it; \$1,200,000 of the scaled floating debt before the Commis oner of Claims; a large amount of indebtedness on railroad guarantees; an indefinite and apparently expanding amount of bills of the Bank of the State, and other liabilities amounting to from twelve to fifteen million dollars, and the State cannot pay this amount without ruinous taxation. The credit of the State will never be good as long as this amount is outstanding, for financiers know that the State cannot pay it. It is just like an individual—if he owes more money than he can pay his credit is bad,

> > the fraud, for nothing else will satisfy the people and the bondholders will never be safe until the people are satis-5th. That the Legislature should not be unduly influenced by the statements that any man or set of men favored paytheir representatives to record the wishe individual or individuals, but to act as free thinkers and true representatives. He had no consure for any per-son who differed from him, and was glad that the administration occupied the position it does, for it refers the responsi-bility of this settlement on the Legis-

them stand. The State had better throw

off what it does not owe, for then the people will feel that they have a fixed

sum of just debt to pay, and the agita-tion will cease; but if it is attempted to keep the whole sum over us it will be a

theme of discussion and discord for the

next half century. The best interests of the bona fide bondholders and of the peo-

ple require that the settlement shall be

lature, which is the proper place for it to In conclusion he urged the repres tatives to stand firm to their views of the people's interest, and take such a posi-tion on the question as would not only give satisfaction now, but be looked back to in fature years as a true and patriotic action. He said that, in his opinion, it would be a great mistake to have the Bond Court to settle this great question on the testimony which was so incomplete, for if we allow the court to vali-date the fraudulent bonds they would then have a show of validity against the State, which would make it repudiation to refuse to pay them. He reminded the Legislature that the frauds were not small, but that the bond commission's small, but that the bond commission's report shows that in round numbers of \$5,013,000 of consolidated debt \$2,818,000 are fraudulent. The people cannot afford to present this as a gratuity to those who hold them, and many of whom obtained them at nominal figures. He favored repealing the act creating the court, and then changing the time for collecting taxes. collecting taxes from the fall to the spring of the year, which would get rid of one half of the coupons, as those falling due in July would not be receivable at all, and we could pay such of them as were valid and free ourselves from the others. He was opposed to repudiating any just debt, but was in favor of eradicating every cent of fraud, and for these reasons would vote against striking out the resolving clause and in favor of passing the repealing resolution.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Haskell got the floor, and occupied about one-half of his time in reference to a speech which Gen. Gary had made in the Senate. The following is the Regis-

ter's account of his speech : Mr. Haskell replied to Mr. Murray, and Air. Haskell replied to Mr. Stall Ny, and said that he objected to the spirit in which the gentleman from Anderson had discussed the question. He (Mr. Murray) had charged that the bondholders exercised undue influence; that the Bond Court could not decide justly be-cause they had no evidence before them, the bondholders having made away with Kimpton's evidence. Mr. Haskell said he thought that statement groundless and false. He alluded to Mr. Murray's having read from the constitution, and inquired whether Mr. Murray proposed than the man who purchases a piece of to teach the elementary principles to the land upon which there is a mortgage and Judges. He, Mr. Haskeil, did not intend to make this question the vehicle for slanderous insinuations. He would not attempt to characterize an attack made from a privileged position upon the chief of our judiciary, but would only say that the same attack was made last year by the same party. That the charge was pronounced by Judge Willard to be ut-terly false and proof was demanded; that no pretense was ever made that such proof had been furnished.

Mr. H. said he would not deprive one of the self-assumed credit of having never supported a person of an opposite political party, who yet did propose to substitute, in a purified United States Senate, in place of the gallant soldier and eloquent statesman, M. C. Butler, the feature with the control of the statesman and the control of the statesman and the control of the statesman and the the feion Whittemore, expelled from a Radical Congress, and by that expulsion fitted to be the nominee of the Demo-cratic party of South Carolina as a suita-ble United States Senator!

securities, would have to be sold from office. Nor would be deign to answer over them to pay the heavy burden of unworthy taunts made against one with taxation which the payment of these whom he was personally connected. One who can be truthfully charged with fraudulent bonds impose.

One who can be truthfully charged with having lost all by the misjortunes of war, those who seek to pay the consolidation debt as it stands is based on an errone-the fraudulent based on the consolidation in the least degree retrieved those fortunes by acting as the paid counsellor tunes by acting as the paid counsellor and defender of the robbers of his coun-

Mr. Haskell complimented the bond commission as having worked well and faithfully. There were no men in the General Assembly for whom he entertained a higher respect. But that their report being admitted as fact, barring a w errors necessarily made in work of ich magnitude, there were honest differthose facts, between two parties equally

oner of the State.
After two weeks of earnest and, he was sorry to say, sometimes heated debate, these differences were found to be irreconcilable, and to directen, as some thought, a break in the Democratic party. General Assembly, but of its Democratic members, this settlement was agreed upon. Not as satisfactory to either party, but as common ground upon which we could

erest or her honor.

He voted against the report because there was injected into it a feature which worked grievous wrong to the honest creditors of the State by repudiating one half of their proven just debts, and justiy subjected us to the charge of repudiating or this State, be a constitutional court?

2. If said court is a constitutional court? our honest debts. He had expected to have appealed to this House against that But he had become convinced but this House would entertain no South Carolina, however, look to their representatives not to be controlled by eloquence v r friendship nor admiration, but by a firm and stern resolution to do what is right and protect the interests of the people in opposition to unjust claim. coupons, exactly like ours, bought York capitalists for a mere song and forced at par upon the treasury of Virginia by the decision of her own courts.

A self-styled distinguished citizen had said that the State was dead and her debts with her. He (Mr. Haskell) did not agree with that view. But he would admit that she must have been very feeble when the same gentleman was arrested by the military despot, for his cries were loud enough and pitiful enough to have awakened her if she were only sleeping. But weak as she had been, and low as she had fallen, it was only in the power of her own sons to disgrace her and to place the capping stone upon her misfor-

At the conclusion of this speech, Gen eral Kennedy moved to postpone the further debate of the subject until Tuesday, which was agreed to, and therefore the subject is now being discussed before the House.

The House has passed a bill changing the road laws in Laurens and Anderson, so as to require persons from 16 to 50 to work the roads instead of those from 18 of additional road hands, and will therefore help to improve the cosse " Ku f our public roads, which is a matter of very great importance.

Col. Mattison has given notice of a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution so as only to have a session of the Legislature once in two years. This is a very important matter, and should by all neans be adopted. Dr. Brown has introduced a bill

amending the charter of the Belton, Williamston and Easley Railroad, so as to extend it to Lowndesville. The session so far has been very har-

nonious, and has exceeded anything for work which has been known since the war. We still expect to get back home by Christmas, and that to stay until next

The election of Gov. Wade Hampton o the United States Senate on last Tuesday, to succeed Patterson on the 4th day of March next, will give universal satisfaction to the people of the State and to the Democratic party throughout the United States. The State is now redeemed from Radical misrule, and Federal politics must claim the attention of her rulers, and we know of no man at the present time who can better subserve the interests of the whole country in Congress than Gov. Hampton. In the past he has filled every official position which has been confided to him with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He now enters upon a sphere of far greater responsibility, and we feel assured that the interests of the State which he will represent in the Federal Congress will be fully protected and promoted. Butler and Hampton: worthy successors of Calhoun, Preston and Pinckney. With such representation as these, South Carolina may hope soon to regain her ancient prestige in the councils of the nation.

## Democrats Demanding Proofs.

WASHINGTON, December, 5.

A highly important conference of A highly important conference of conspicuous Southern Democrats was held this evening, at which it was decided to open an attack on Hayes' message, in the House, by calling on him to produce proof of his statements. Senator Lamar, Gordon and Butler, Representatives Ellis and Gibson, and Evins, of South Caralina and Slowman of of South Carolina, and Slemmons, of Ar-kansas, were present. It was decided that Gibson should present a resolution, which, after reciting in a preamble the utterances of the message will request Hayes to inform the House of the nature, extent and sources of proof, upon which these grave charge are made against ex-

tensive regions of country.

It is said by those at the conference, and was strongly asserted there, that Hayes has not and cannot produce creditable evidence upon which to creditable evidence upon which to substantiate his charges, M. C. Butler, for instances, said that as far as intimidation in the Congressional District where he lives is concerned, he would willingly rest his case on negro testimony. vere largely exaggerated by them.

Another method suggested for pro-ceeding to clear up these vague charges South, is afforded by a recent charge made by the somewhat notorious Swails, who-e account of the so-called Beaufort bulldozing has been wildly quoted. Swails pretends that he filed charges and proof of intimidation before Judge Bond, who declined to act upon them and enforce the law. It is proposed to make this al-leged failure of Judge Bond the ground for preferring articles of impeachment and referring them to the Judiciary

The concurrent resolutions offered by having been rejected in the Senate, Gen. observed in this State ordered for consideration on vesterday;

Whereas, in article 1, section 1 of the constitution of the State, which reads as follows: "The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court and two Circuit Courts, to wit: A Court of Common Pleas, having civil jurisdic-tion, and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only, in Pro-bate Courts and in Justices of the Peace, lish such municipal and other interior courts as may be deemed necessary. Also, in section 9 of the same article which reads, "The Judges of the Si preme Court and Circuit Courts shall stated times, receive a compensation for their services, to be fixed which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. They shall not be allowed any fees or perquisites of fice of trust or profit under this State, the United States or any other power:" place the State, without sacrifice of prin-ciple, or fear of her suffering in her in-Judiciary Committee to inquire and re-

Whether the Court of Claims cre

court, has not the Circuit Judges who have accepted office under said resolution in said court vacated acceptance of office in said court their offices as Circuit

Judges of State?

3. If said court is not a constitutional court, are not said Circuit Judges prohibited, by article 4, section 9, from receiving and appropriating to their own use the five hundred dollars appropriated to each of them for services rendered in said Court of Claims?

4. Has the General Assembly the power to waive the sovereignty of the State and make the State a party defendant in any cause of action?

5. Does not the sovereignty of the

State reside in the people, and must not any act that affects that affects that are several to be supported by the several track on the night of the 30th ult., and any act that affects that sovereignty be done by the people in convention assem-bled?

6. What would be the legal effect and force of a decision pronounced by an unconstitutional court.

#### The President and the South.

One of the most just and concise criti cisms upon the course pursued by Mr. Hayes in his treatment of the Southern question, comes from the New York Journal of Cammerce, a paper not predis-posed in favor of the South, but generally fair in its conclusions. We make the following extract:

As the message nowhere bears the impress of the author's own thought and will, we attach little importance to any part of it. Take his remarks about the alleged Southern election troubles as an illustration. The President evidently to 45. This will give us a large number did not speak from his own knowledge of interest in the subject. He merel took the Attorney General's report as brief and made a case out of it. Gen-eral Devens is not an impartial or calm judge of Southern affairs. He is clearly prejudiced against the South and anxious to strain every point to put that section in the wrong. His language is censor-ious and harsh. The construction of motives he assigns to the Southern people who do not support the administra-tion is wholly unwarranted by the evi-dence he produces. In fact, he presents no sufficient testimony for any of his charges. His information comes mostly from "public supports and the charges." from "public sources, which are common to all."

We take this to mean the newspapers

But in our files of Southern exchanges we have vainly looked for the proofs of those outrages which the Attorney General finds so common. Perhaps he reads only the political sheets which are anxious to return the army to the South and and restore carpet-bag rule there. Such organs can most readily pave the way to such a restoration by exaggerating or inventing "outrages" inflicted by the white Democrats on the Republican blacks. If General Devens is correct in his statements, the President's recommendations are fully justified. But when the Attorney General says, as he does, that his "office is not provided with the means of any general system of investigation of infractions of the laws," the President might have paused for confirmation of that official's assertions before reopening the unpleasant and disturbing subject in his message. He has done so at the risk of being convicted of inconsistency, if not of a more se-

rious fauit. A year ago the President's message highly complimented the Southern whites on their treatment of the freedmen. He seemed then to be satisfied that the col-ored voters were not driven or frightened from the polls. He was then willing to trust the South to govern herself without an army or any co-ercive or restraining measures. But, for a long time previous to the publication of that message, the Northern organs of one party had been ringing with accusations against their opponents of the South exactly similar to those now made by the same papers and repeated by the Attorney General A year ago the President satisfied himself that the allegations against the South were generally unfounded, and his message glowed with trustful and conciliatory sentiments toward that section Now, he tacks sharply in the other di rection. He believes now where he had good reason to place but little confidence before. Has he any new or better evidence than formerly, or what is the mat-

ter?

No one impeaches the President's honesty of purpose. His intentions, we presume, are just and honorable. But he is not a strong man, and is easily influenced by the more resolute persons about him. He also likes his ease. He has had a hard time of it for a year, They have attacked him renomously on account of his past kindness to the South. He now acts like one who is anxious to make friends of these bitter enemies o his own household. His references to Southern matters in the message read like concessions to Blaine and the restability of the peace. He thinks he went too far on one side in his last year's message. Now he seeks to restore his political equilibrium by a little excess on the othwhere he lives is concerned, he would willingly rest his case on negro testimony. In other instances of alleged outrages which were brought forward, those participating in the conference expressed the belief that it could be satisfactorily shown that where they were not the unaided invention of Republicans they were largely expressed by them. ous message, are too moderate and rea-sonable to suit the extremists. They want nothing less than a revival of army rule and carpet-bag governments at the

It is said now by the friends of Mr. D. T. Corbin that the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will shortly report the resolution egreed upon by them at the last sesion declaring him entitled to the seat occupied by Senator Butler. It is understood as assured that neither Senators Conover or Patter-son will change the votes which they gave last winter in favor of admitting Butler. This being the case, Mr. Corbin can have no expectation of turning Mr.

STATE NEWS.

- A new court house is in progress of erection at Barnwell. - Thanksgiving day was not generally

died on the 29th ultimo.

— Sixteen prisoners in the Λiken jail, 15 of whom are negroes.

The fermers of Barnwell County are

sowing largely of small grain this tail.

— Mr. E. W. Fraser has been appoin-

Several d aths from diphtheria have

graded school for white children in Camden. - The gin house of Mr. R. H. Walker,

upper part of Spartanburg County re-cently of blind staggers. —Col. R. L. Love, of York County, -- Col. R. L. Love, of York County, died of apoplexy on the 26th ult., after an illness of several weeks.

There are very few young men in the Legislature. Middle aged and old men principally compose the body.

The gin house of Mr. K. J. Tyler,

was burnt on the 30th ultimo, by acci-- Rev. Toliver Robinson, of Laurens

County, an estimable christian gentle-man, died on the 3d instant, in the 78th year of his age.

— An effort is making to secure a sufficient amount of money to build an Asso-

ciate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Abbeville C. H. James Mayor, the Radical supervisor of elections at Aiken, has caused the arrest of three lawyers, for intimida-

tion at the late election.

- Two sleeping mules threw the pascame to their death thereby

out to the lowest responsible bidder. The County will pay \$4.35 per month

for each pauper next year.

— Bishop Wightman is presiding at Bishop Wightman is presiding at the Methodist Conference in Newberry this week. Bishop Pierce's health would not admit of his attendance.

 A man by the name of Plyler, living

in Chesterfield County, was thrown from a horse recently and received injuries from which he died the following day. — One of the solid shot which strucked the State House when Sherman was besieging Columbia, nearly fourteen years ago, has been dug up on the Capitol - One of the solid shot which struck.

— A cutting scrape took place at Williston, in Barnwell County, recently between a Mr. Stansill and a Mr. Lott, in which the former was severely stabbed by the latter.

— An incendiary's torch destroyed a store-house and dwelling, the property of Mr. N. D. Wright, at Hartsville, in Darlington County, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, between midnight and

daylight.

— The whole amount of the railroad debt of Pickens County is about \$11,000, the fourteen thousand being due for interest on the bonds, of which there are one hundred thousand dollars' worth, for the past two years.

— Over one bundred and fifty colored children in the town of Camden are un-

able to attend the public school at that place be use they haven't the means with which to purchase the new books adopted by the State board of education. — The Sumter Watchman wants the Code Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court for the reason that "members of the Supreme Court are the best Judges of the qualifications of the lawyers in the State for this difficult and delicate work."

- The revenue officers, fifte ville County for two weeks or more in search of imaginary violators of the Internal Revenue laws of the country.

Several parties we understand have Several parties, we understand, have been arrested, and lodged in the Abbe-

ville jail.

— A white man by the name of Eichelberger shot and severely wounded a colored man by the name of Watts on Sunday lat instant, in Laurensville, the ball taking effect on the cheek, passing through and lodging just under the skin on the back of the neck. It is thought

on the back of the neck. It is thought he will recover.

— Mrs. James Anderson, of Smithville township, Abbeville County, has sold this year to Mr. J. F. Riley, at the Greenwood Hotel, three hundred and sixty-five pounds of butter. Up to March only two cows were milked, and since then five have been milked. Be-sides the butter sold at the hotel, a famisides the butter sold at the hotel, a family of five were well supplied all the time.

— About three weeks ago Adam, a distinguished colored Democrat about Greenwood, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The pistol fell from the pocket of Mr. F. A. Arnold, striking the floor, discharging its contents, taking effect in the bowels, from the effects of which he died in a few thours. The deceased was a tenant of the strike of the strik hours. The deceased was a tenant of Mr. Arnold, with whom he was on the

best of terms,

— Dr. W. Y. Paxton died at his home in Sumter on Friday, 29th ultimo, after about one week's sickness, from an affection of the lungs combined with nervous prostration. He was about 60 years old, and leaves a mile seat 60 years old, and leaves a wife and four daughters. Dr. Paxton was a native of Charleston, where he resided until the war, and was prop. etor of the Evening News. He removed to Sumter during the war, and has resided there ever since. He has been connected with the Sumter Watch-man for the past eight or tea years, and was a good citizen, being highly respec-ted by all who knew him.

- Capt. John B. Patrick, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the State Military Academy at Columbia, and who, since the war, has been teaching a High School in Greenville, S. C., has recently leased and fitted up the commodious mansion and grounds, late the residence of Rev. J. P. Boyce, in that city, and has converted his School into a Military Institute, where young men will be itary Institute, where young men will be prepared for business life, or for entering higher institutions of learning. Circulars giving full information, can be obtained by addressing the Principal, Greenville, S. C.

Greenville, S. C.

The Laurensville Herald gives an account of the atrocious murder, on the evening of the 2nd instant, of Mr. Wm. C. Kilgore, a highly respected young man, about 25 years of age, and a resident of that County, by a man by the name of Alf. McNinch, who, after shooting his unfortunate victim five times ing his unfortunate victim five times, beat him over the head with a heavy pistol, McNinch was aided and abette pistol. McNinch was aided and abetted in his horrible crime by John Blackwell and J. L. M. Irby, all of whom were drinking, while Kilgore was perfectly sober. Blackwell and Irby are under arrest, and McNinch is at large. The exact cause of the difficulty known. Several standersby narrowly escaped serious injury from the shooting.

— The Abbeville Press and Banner says the colored Methodist minister at

lars per day. The vote between the second and third will be very close from present appearances, as most of the five dollar men will advocate the salary, because it will be equal to five dollars and yfor the present session if it ends at Christians, and then they hope to change it at the next session. The price that is

rations for his family. This seven dollars is raised by weekly collections after religious services. The beauty about this matter is that the congregation is never behind in payment. Think of it. Year in this State.

Mr. Drury T. Vaughn, of Edgefield, on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Drury T. Vaughn, of Edgefield, on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Drury T. Vaughn, of Edgefield, and \$364 rations, making \$864, and a nice little parsonage. The white people might learn a lesson from these zealous

- The Marion Merchant and Farmer gives the following particulars of a se-rious shooting scrape, which occurred in — Mr. E. W. Fraser has been appointed clerk of the court for Colleton County.

— The cadets of Adger College have applied to the Adjutant General for arms.

— The Greenville News is urging the merchants of that city to erect a cotton between the court of the court him. To avoid a collision with Berry, it appears that Kirton, in going home occurred in Abbeviile during the past two weeks,
— In Edgefield it is becoming "the thing" to make boots with pistol pockets thing" to make boots with pistol pockets way. Mr. Dozier, seeing him, and thinking to play off a practical joke upon Kirton, walked rapidly towards him, whereupon Kirton fired his pistol, he in the air. Dozier also fired bis, it occurred in Abbevide during the past about 6:30 p. m., went a round-about two weeks. said, into the air, whereupon Kirton, believing his enemy was really upon him seeking his life, fired a second shot - The gin house of Mr. R. H. Walker, of Barnwell County, was destroyed by fire on the 2nd instant.

- Several horses have died in the upper part of Spartanburg County re-

- Congressman Evins, of South Carolina, in conversation with Congressman Foster, of Ohio, gave as a reason why there was little or no opposition to the Democratic nominees for Congress in his men principally compose the body.

— The gin house of Mr. K. J. Tyler, who lives about 7 miles from Edgefield, was hurnt on the 20th ultime by seeing the colored men have learned from experionce that they are not as well off tolay as when they were slaves, and inasmuch as the carpet-bag politicians rep-resenting the Republican party have had unlimited control of the State govern-ment for the past ten years they have concluded that it was to the domination of the Republican party that they owe their impoverished condition. He added that the Republican party must have had some confidence in the good sense of the black race, or the right of suffrage ought never to have been given them. They have exercised their powers of observa-tion to the extent of condemning by their never to support of Democratic nominees for Con-gress the claim that the Republicans were me to their death thereby.

— The Poor House of Laurens is let to N. Y. Herald.

Washington Special to N. Y. Herald.

— Travelling by coach in Colorado is often made interesting by robberies and sometimes by exciting accidents. A coach containing five passengers slid off the narrow road into a gulch, near Leedville, and rolled over and over until it struck bottom sides in a containing five passengers. struck bottom side up, in a creek sixty feet below. Three or four horses were killed, yet the passengers escaped with only slight injuries. They shivered around a fire until daylight and patched

at Washington, on crutches, slipped, and would have fallen directly backward but for the assistance of his attendant, who caught him in his arms. As it resulted the only injury received is a painful strain or wrench of the left knee, which will probably confine him to his room for some time.

The New England railroads have voted that the half-fare tickets to clergy-men shall be discontinued from and after the 1st January, 1879.

Something for the New Year. The world renowned success of Hostetter's Riters, and their continued popularity for a quarter of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more won-derful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostetter & Smith. And other property. Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate super-vision, employing 80 hands in that department. Ten cylinder printing presses, 8 folding machines, 5 job presses, &c., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of the same for 1879 will not be less than ten millions, printed n the English, German, French, Weish, Norweg an, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish lan-guages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and in-CLOVER. eresting reading cone testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters

# AUCTION!

Sale of Jersey Cattle.

A RARE opportunity to buy Southern acclimated Stock. These animals are now in moderately thin condition, which will enable the purchaser to see that he buys, and not be deceived by overfed animals. Owing to a change in our business, I am authorized to sell for Mr. W. D. Warren (without reserve by the owner) eleven head of thoroughbred Jersey Cattle, consisting of four Cows in full milk, two Heifers, and five Heifer Calves.

The following are a few of the Grandsires—Red Knight, No. 666; Stonewall Jackson, inship Philadelphia, 1860; General, imported and owned by John Haven, of Fort Washington. Grand Dams—Dame 2nd, 1286; Lilla, owned by John Van Antwerp; Throgg's Neck, imported by Thos. Richardson, in ship Philadelphia, 1860; Fancy, imported by Charles Loring, of Swanscutt, Mass.

I will also sell at the same time and place two very fine grade Devon and Ayrshire Cows, a few thoroughbred Berkshire Hogs and Pigs, Spanish, Merino and Cotswold Bucks, and Angora Goats.

This sale will take place at the Livery Stables, near the Pendleton Hotel, at Pendleton, S. C., FRIDAY, 27th DECEMBER, 1878, precisely at 11 o'clock a. m.—rain or shine. Private bids received. Address

J. C. STRIBLING, Manager, Pendleton, S. C.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Py virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in January next, 1879, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract of Land, known as the Gambrell Tract, containing one hundred and fifty-five (155) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harper Gambrell, B. L. Johnson and others. Also,

One Lot in the Town of Belton, known as the Dr. O. R. Horton lot, containing ten (10) acres, more or less, bounded by lots of James W. Poore, W. F. Cox and others.

Levied upon as the property of John J. Mattison in favor of F. W. Wagener & Co., and others, against G. W. Cox and John J. Mattison.

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay

xtra for all necessary papers. JAMES H. McCONNELL, Dec 12, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY

ANDERSON COUNTY.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

By virtue of various executions to me directed I will expose to sale on the First Monday in January, 1879, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

Or a Tract of Land, containing sixtycigh ('8) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Emily Cealey, Robert Rogers and others.

others.
Also, one other Tract of Land, containing thirty-two (32) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas James, Burrel Johnby lands of Thomas James, Burrel John son and others.
Levied on as the property of John G. Reeks in favor of Elihu Wigington and Lawrence Lenhardt against John G. Reeks. Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay

In the Court of Common Pleas.

L. C. Harkness, Executrix of J. N. Harkness, against E. D. Pruiett, W. M. Pruiett and Joshua Pruiett.—Judgment for Foreclosure of Real Property.

By Virtue of an order to me directed by Hon. L. C. Northrop, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, pro tem., I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1879, at Anderson Court House, S. C., all that

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

TRACT OF LAND,

Situate and lying in the County and State aforesaid, and containing one hundred and sixty seven (167) acres, more or less, and known as the homestead of James N. Hurkness, deceased, on Rocky River and Hencoop Creek, beginning at a stake on Rocky River, running up said river to P. O. X 3, thence 65 E. 230, to a pine stump X 3, thence N. 34 E. 10, to a stake on Hencoop Creek, thence up said creek to a maple X 3, thence S. 41, E. 8, 40 to a stone, X 3, thence S. 44, E. 800, to R. O. X 3, thence S. 13, W. 37 to large poplar X 3, thence N. 36, W. to beginning corner.

Terms of sale Cash—purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES II. McCONNELL,

Sheriff Anderson County.

Dec 12, 1878 22

SHERIFUS CAXES TRACT OF LAND.

SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY,

By virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the circt Monday in January, 1879, at Anderson Court House, the following Tracts of

ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing one hundred and ninety-four (194) acres, more or less, the same being a part of the Real Estate of E. D. Pruiett, bounded by Mill Tract, homestead of Defendant and others. Also,

THE MILL TRACT,

containing sixty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Newton Clinkscales, homestead of Defendant and others, upon which there is a Saw Mill, with a good circular saw and fixtures, and a Grist Mill, and a 45-Saw Cotton Gin, all in good condition, and a comfortable Miller's house.

Also, three acres of Land, with a neat residence at or near Hermon Institute, bounded by lands of Z. Hall, S. A. Dean, and others.

bounded by lands of and others.

The above levied upon as the property of E. D. Pruiett in favor of T. L. Clinkscales and Jerry M. Brown and others, against E. D. Pruiett.

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Dec 12, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT C. BEDELL'S CHINA STORE, GREENVILLE, - - S. C.

DON'T buy that CHRISTMAS PRES-ENT until you examine his Stock. If you can't go yourself, send by your neighbor. Also, an IMMENSE stock of Crockery, Glassware and Lamps. Nov 28, 1878 20

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Col. James Long, deceased, will sell at his late residence, on Thursday, 19th day of December next, the following Personal Property, viz:

Six or seven bales of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Shucks, Wheat, Oats, Terms of Sale-Cash on delivery

J. JAMESON, E. Z. LONG, - Administrators. BUIST'S

HERDS' GRASS. ORCHARD GRASS, and LUCERNE SEEDS

Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils. DRUGS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES,

DRUGGISTS' GUNDRIES For sa'e cheap by

Oct 10, 1878 13 WILLIAMS.

SPECIAL INVITATION.

THE people of Anderson and vicinity and more particularly THE LADIES,

Are respectfully invited to call and see our CARPET EXHIBITOR, and large lot of samples of Beautiful Carpets.

A. B. TOWERS & CO.

Sept 26, 1878

Cheaper than Ever Known Before. GENTS' and Boys' Hats and Caps, a good selection; Hardware, of all descriptions, best quality, such as we always try to have; Tools in great variety; Table and Pocket Cutlery; a large stock of Lecks of all kinds; White Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, &c., &c. Call and examine our large stock of goods.

A. B. TOWERS & CO., No. 4 Granite Row.

No. 4 Granite Row Sept 26, 1878 THE LADIES

WILL always find something attractive in our large line of Prints, new styles; Cashimeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c. Shawls, Blankets, Toilet Quilts, Bleached, Brown and Checked Homepuns. Don't forget the place, No. 4 Granite Row.

A. B., TOWERS & CO.

Sept 26, 1878

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.
The undersigned, Executrix of Daniel Mattison, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 3rd day of January next, for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from her office of Executive.

of Executrix.

ANNIE MATTISON, Ex'x.

Dec 5, 1878 21 5

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrators of R. J. W. McCann, deceased, hereby give notice that they will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 3rd day of January next, for a Final Settlement of said Estate and a discharge from their said administration.

THOS. H. McCANN, THOS. W. RUSSELL, Administrators.

Administrator Dec 5, 1878

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. OFICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Administrator of E. R. Brown, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., on the fourth day of January next, for a Final Settlement of the Personal Estate of E. R. Brown, deceased, and a discharge from his office of Administrator of said deceased.

W. A. GEER, Adm'r.

Dec 5, 1878

